FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 18, 1916

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SCENE FROM THE SUFFRAGE OPERA "MELINDA AND HER SISTERS"

BY MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT AND MISS ELSA MAXWELL. PRESENTED FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA IN NEW YORK

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

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MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 12

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 18, 1916

Notes of the Week

Suffrage Petitions in Congress

PETITIONS in favor of the Federal suffrage amendment were presented on the floor of Congress during the week from the New York branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage; from citizens of Topeka, Kansas; from citizens of Boston, Massachusetts; and the Women's Civic Club of Bozeman, Montana.

Women's Interests in Congress

IN the past week Congress has considered mainly measures of a local and commercial character.

In the House the chief subject of debate was the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations bill. In this measure the appropriation set aside for the Children's Bureau is $81,640.00, the same amount appropriated last year.

The amendment introduced by Mr. Borland, of Missouri, to increase the hours of labor of government employes from seven to eight was defeated. This proposal affected approximately 34,000 clerks, of whom one-third are women.

A bill to establish a juvenile court in the District of Columbia was debated in the House on Monday, March 13. This measure provides that the judge of the juvenile court "may designate a female probation officer as commissioner to take the testimony in cases of females and make a report and recommendation to the court, which may be confirmed by an order of said court." In answer to objections against this provision of the bill, it was pointed out by its supporters that "it is left entirely discretionary with him (the judge) whether he will appoint, in a female case, a female commissioner or not (Mr. Sisson, *Congressional Record*, Page 4634, March 13, 1916) and "it gives the judge complete discretion either to accept the facts as found or not" (Mr. Tinkham, *Congressional Record*, Page 4635). Still objections were raised. "What I wanted to know is," said Mr. Madden, of Illinois, "why is it that there should not be the same method of procedure in the case of boys that is to be pursued in the case of girls?"

The answer given this question was that " in the case of girls it might be a delicate matter" (Mr. Sisson, Page 4634). No one, apparently, thought of saying that men and boys are tried by a representative of their sex, and that women and girls are not; or pointed out the half-hearted justice of providing that the judge "might" appoint a woman whose recommendation concerning the disposition of the girl he "might" accept or not.

The measure is still pending in the House.

New York Assembly Passes Woman Suffrage Measure

THE New York Assembly, on March 14, passed the Brereton bill by a vote of 109 to 30. The bill provides for another state referendum on equal suffrage in 1917. It must still pass the Senate and then pass another legislature.

Announcement of the result was accompanied by a demonstration by a large delegation of suffragists, who crowded the assembly chamber.

Equal Suffrage Wins in Kentucky Senate

BY a vote of 26 to 6, more than the necessary three-fifths to insure its passage, the Combs equal suffrage bill passed the Kentucky Senate on March 8 after only a half-hearted fight had been made against it. One reason that the bill did not meet with more strenuous objection is that the House has already gone on record as being against granting equal suffrage to women. However, a determined fight will be made by the suffrage organizations to get the measure read into the orders of the day and placed upon the calendar in the House in the present session.

Women Lawyers' Bill Defeated in Canadian Assembly

THE fight waged by Canadian women during the past few years to remove the barriers which prevent the practice of law by women in the Province of Quebec has been defeated in the legislative assembly. By a vote of 7 to 2, the members of the legislative committee, which is itself made up of lawyers, rejected the measure which would admit women to legal practice. The two members who stood by the women were Colonel Armand Lavergne, the brilliant orator and lawyer, and Lucien Cannon, who launched the debate in the assembly.

One of the most interesting speakers in behalf of the measure was Dr. Ritchie, of England. She propounded the question, "Have men the moral right to refuse progress to a woman who qualifies herself in an honorable calling?" She declared that women have been forced to enter the struggle with men for their living.

The aspiring women lawyers are not giving up the fight. They declare that the present decision only delays the day when women can practice law in Quebec.

French Nurses Honored for Doing Relief Work

FOUR nurses have been cited in the general orders of the French army for exceptional devotion to duty. A fifteen and one-half inch shell burst within thirty feet of Mme. Juliette Perdon while she was caring for wounded at Villers Cotterets during the bombardment of that place last June. She was covered with mud, but without showing any emotion continued waiting on the wounded and declined to leave the hospital until every person had been taken out safely.

Mme. De Saint Martin, a sister in the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny, was the chief nurse at auxiliary hospital No. 11 at Senlis. She remained at her post during the occupation of the town by the Germans. She nursed the German wounded and went through the streets of Senlis in peril of her life to find a German military surgeon who was able to attend patients in her hospital.

Mme. Carpentier, known as Sister Blanche, of the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny, who was the superior of the convent at Senlis, remained there during the occupation and was able by her courageous attitude to protect all those under her authority. She worked indefatigably in assisting the doctors.

Mme. Octavie Malahieude, who is Sister Marguerite of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, also remained in Senlis during the occupation and performed her duty continuously among the sick and wounded. Afterward she became permanently engaged in service among the hospital patients afflicted with contagious disease, and has worked every day since and often at night without a single day's rest.

German Women Students Granted Leave of Absence for War Work

A RECENT dispatch, given out through the Reuter Telegraph Agency, says:

"During the winter of 1915-1916 the number of post-graduate women students in German universities increased by 900 and reached 4,820. Of these 200 were granted leave of absence because they were in the national military service."

"Armlets—And Votes for Women"

IT is now proposed in England that the women who are taking the place of farm laborers, serving under the colors, should wear a uniform, and an armlet indicating that they are a part of the defense forces of their country. *The Vote*, London, March 3, comments:

> "Now the cry is, 40,000 women for the land. They are to be armleted, certificated, and uniformed. They must save the nation's food supply; they will be in the second line of defense . . . Already we are told that women must not expect adequate pay. They must work from patriotic motives. We maintain that if an army of women is to be enlisted, they must be clothed, fed, housed, trained, and paid as are the fighting men. . . . The only way to avoid muddle and mismanagement is to give women their rightful place in the national housekeeping, and not merely armlets—but votes."

Correction

In our issue of March 4, we referred to Miss Ada James as having been president of the Wisconsin State Woman Suffrage Association during the campaign for an amendment to the State Constitution. It has been brought to our attention that this statement was incorrect, as Miss James was president of the Wisconsin Political Equality League and not of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association.

Mr. Williams Promises Aid on Judiciary Committee

Reverses Former Stand and Agrees to Support Reconsideration and Report this Session

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, March 8, a deputation of twenty Congressional Union members representing ten of the twelve states where women will vote for President in 1916, received the promise of Representative Williams, of Illinois, that, reversing his position, he would move a reconsideration by the Judiciary Committee of its previous vote to postpone the suffrage question until December and would support a report from the Committee.

The deputation was led by Miss Maud Younger, of San Francisco, who has spent the winter in Washington in order to aid in the legislative work of the Union; it included women voters from Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

Mr. Williams received the women with cordiality and Miss Younger at once laid before him the object of the visit.

". . . On the fifteenth of February," said Miss Younger, "the sub-committee reported out the suffrage amendment. We are told that there is a gentleman's agreement to the effect that when a sub-committee reports, no action shall be taken that day but the matter shall lie over for a week. Four of our supporters were absent on the day of the report and the opposition sent the amendment back to sub-committee. There were nine votes cast in favor of sending it back, and seven against. We feel that it was you who cast the deciding vote, for if you had voted with the supporters of suffrage, the vote would have been a tie, and the amendment would not now be in sub-committee.

"You told me that you were in favor of having this matter remain in committee until December, because you felt it would be embarassing to some men who would run for office next fall. As a trades-unionist, as well as a woman voter, I feel that the eight million working women of this country are entitled to as much consideration as are a few politicians."

MISS YOUNGER then introduced Mrs. Lowell Mellett, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. William Kent, of California; Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, of Illinois, and Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, each of whom made an appeal to Mr. Williams to give his support to a report from the Judiciary Committee during the present session.

Miss Martin said:

"You are in what seems to us a very undesirable position. You are a Representative from a suffrage state, from a state where women have the right to vote for President. You are a professed suffragist, yet you are the only member of that committee who is a suffragist and who is in the position of having voted with the professed anti-suffragists against a hearing. . . . We urge you to do everything in your power to reconsider the smothering of this resolution, and bring up this question in committee again as soon as possible, to report it to the House and then to leave to the Rules Committee the question of what time it shall have for discussion in this session. We urge this most earnestly."

Mr. Williams replied: "I am pleased to hear from you ladies and to know fully your side of this case.

"If I remember correctly the conversation you refer to in which I spoke of some embarrassment—not to myself, but to some of my colleagues—I think I stated the condition of the calendar and the business of this session. I have not double-crossed anybody. I have not taken any sudden change of front. I have told every representative of the suffrage organization who has visited me that I do not favor a report at this first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. I gave, as my primary reason, the crowded condition of the business of this Congress. I incidentally—sometimes in a good-natured way, as I remember—stated that it did not embarrass me to vote on the question because I was already on record, but it might embarrass some of my colleagues. My real views have been that Congress has duties in this, a campaign year, when all members hope to leave at a reasonable time within which to make their campaign; that this session is not a good time to take upon ourselves the consideration of any unimportant question that can be disposed of just as well at the next session.

"With a campaign approaching and two national conventions in June, I do not believe it wise for your cause to crowd this matter on now. I do not believe that it would get that consideration that you will get after the election and after these necessary matters—matters of importance and urgent necessity—are disposed of.

"I am opposed to smothering anything in committee. I do not propose to smother this in committee. I intend, when I think it is the proper time, to vote the Susan B. Anthony amendment out and to vote for it in the House. Now that is my intention. I have not said that I would not do so at this session. I think the strongest that I have put it is that I would not do so unless the work of the session is cleared away so that we can get to it.

"Now I have said more than that. At any time that you get a full attendance of the committee, or those absent represented by pairs so that both sides are represented, and no advantage can be taken and no criticism made of what takes place, whenever there is what is equivalent to a full committee present, I am willing that the committee shall again vote on the question and determine whether they want it out now.

Miss Younger: "Before the conventions will meet in June, Congress will have been in session six months, and we ask for only one day out of the six months. Some of those other questions, such as preparedness, are not ready to come before Congress."

Mr. Williams: "You would not be satisfied with one day."

Miss Martin: "That is all we had last time and we were satisfied."

Mrs. Russell: "Whatever action Congress takes or does not take on preparedness, we women will have to stand for it. Any program that Congress puts through we shall be involved in. Isn't that just one more reason why we ought to have a voice promptly?"

Mr. Williams: "Yes, but you cannot get it in time for the emergency that is now before us. I believe this: If women had full political rights everywhere there would not be any war. But that cannot be brought about in time for this emergency."

"We cannot conceive," said one member of the delegation at this juncture, "of any situation which will not permit of three-quarters of an hour being taken on the floor of the House for a vote.

Mr. Williams agreed, "We have no right to refuse to submit it. I would not smother it in committee at all, but I believe the committee has a right to exercise their discretion as to when it shall be submitted. . . . "How do you take my suggestion? I am willing that a vote may be had at any time if there is the equivalent of a full attendance of the committee. Can that be secured?"

"I have been working with this committee for nearly three months," answered Miss Martin, "and I do not know of any session at which they have all been present. You impose upon us now a condition that you did not exact when this amendment was smothered.

"I think that we must regard a motion to postpone until after election as an action unfriendly to suffrage."

Mr. Williams: "It may be. I do not just see how it can be." "Last year," a member of the delegation then reminded Mr. Williams, "the amendment was postponed and voted on immediately after the elections were safely over. The plan now is to postpone it until after the elections to the Sixty-fifth Congress are over and no one's election will be jeopardized. We do not like to have the vote taken in each Congress immediately after election."

Miss Martin then added: "We are not saying anything with reference to a vote on the floor of the House at this time. We are simply asking that the Judiciary Committee perform its function and judge the bill on its merits and make its report to the House. Does not that appeal to you?"

Mr. Williams: "Yes, it does. I am told I am the only member of the committee who voted to postpone the amendment, who is a Representative from a suffrage state. Somehow or other you have put the burden on me."

Miss Elsie Hill, National Field Secretary of the Congressional Union, Campaigning in Mr. Williams' District

Miss Martin: "You are. The burden is on you."

Miss Younger: "If we could prove to you that with your vote we would have a majority of the committee, would you be willing to vote to report it out to the House?"

Mr. Williams: "There would be ten besides myself favorable to reporting it out? Yes, if you have the ten."

Miss Martin: "I have them right here. You are the eleventh. We have those ten votes."

Mr. Williams: "Well, I hope you have. May I ask you just to read them?"

Miss Martin: "These are the ten who are for reporting the amendment: Representatives Thomas, of Kentucky; Taggart, of Kansas; Dale, of New York; Neely, of West Virginia; Volstead, of Minnesota; Nelson, of Wisconsin; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Chandler, of New York; Dyer, of Missouri, and Moss, of West Virginia. That makes ten.

Mr. Williams: "And Mr. Williams will make eleven. When will it be possible to get them all together?"

Miss Martin: "We were hoping to do that by tomorrow. Mr. Dale was here but he has been called back to New York. Mr. Moss has been seriously ill but has promised to attend the meeting tomorrow. I will read the names of the men who are against a report. They are all anti-suffragists and you are classified with them: Representatives Webb, of North Carolina; Carlin, of Virginia; Walker, of Georgia; Gard, of Ohio; Whaley, of South Carolina; Caraway, of Arkansas; Igoe, of Missouri; Steele, of Pennsylvania, and, until now, yourself."

Mr. Williams: "If a majority of the committee want to reconsider it I will vote in favor of it."

Miss Martin: "What would you do if we could only get ten suffrage members present tomorrow and they were a majority of those present?"

Mr. Williams: "Let us not make any further agreement. I have agreed to your former proposition and I will stand by my word."

Miss Martin: "We are sure you will."

After the deputation had left his office Mr. Williams promised Miss Younger and Miss Martin that, whenever the requisite number of friends of suffrage were present at a meeting of the Judiciary Committee, he himself would move a reconsideration of the question.

The regular weekly meeting of the Judiciary Committee took place the following morning.

Miss Martin, Miss Younger, Miss Ella Riegel and other members of the National Legislative Committee, were present in the ante-room of the Judiciary Committee throughout the meeting.

Twenty of the twenty-one members of the committee were present, eleven of whom had promised to vote for a reconsideration. After the committee met however, Judge Graham, of Pennsylvania, decided not to vote for a reconsideration, as he had agreed to do the evening before, making the vote, if taken, a tie, 10 to 10, and so the motion was not made by Mr. Williams.

The only absent member of the committee was Mr. Dale, of New York, a suffragist, who had promised to vote for a report. Every effort had been made to bring Mr. Dale from New York, but the illness of his wife prevented his being present.

Judiciary Committee Makes Suffrage Special Order for March 28

Amendment Up Again Despite Vote to Shelve Until December

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, at its meeting, Tuesday, March 14, decided by unanimous consent to reconsider on March 28 the suffrage resolution, which on February 15 it had voted to postpone considering until December 14.

At this meeting there were nine opponents to a report of the suffrage resolution present: Representatives Webb, Carlin, Walker, Gard, Whaley, Caraway, Igoe, Steele, and Danforth. There were eleven supporters of a report present: Representatives Taggart, Williams, Volstead, Nelson, Morgan, Chandler, Moss, Dyer, Neely, Thomas, and Dale.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, who had promised the deputation of the Congressional Union on the preceding Wednesday, to move a reconsideration of the action of the Judiciary on February 15, if eleven supporters of reconsideration were present, was ready to make the motion to reconsider. Mr. Carlin, of Virginia, however, anticipated him and moved the reconsideration. (Active work has been done by the Congressional Union in the constituencies of both Mr Williams and Mr. Carlin, to which their action is a response.) Mr. Webb ruled the motion out of order, stating that reconsideration was impossible owing to the adoption of Mr. Whaley's motion at the previous meeting to reconsider and lay on the table. Mr. Nelson, of Wisconsin, appealed from the decision of the chair. The question was on this appeal when Mr. Carlin urged unanimous consent to postpone reconsideration of the suffrage resolution until a subsequent date. Mr. Nelson accepted the proposal of Mr. Carlin under certain conditions which he had placed upon the minutes. The unanimous consent agreement as finally adopted was:

1. That the Raker Suffrage Amendment be considered pending before the full committee, the motion to reconsider and lay on the table being set aside, and all preliminary entanglements absolutely removed.
2. That action be taken on the Raker Resolution at 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, March 28th, and that consideration of that resolution be made the special order of business on that day.
3. That proxies in writing be permitted to members of the Committee who are ill.
4. That pairs in writing be permitted to members who cannot be present.

This unanimous consent agreement of the Judiciary Committee is a substantial victory for suffrage as it forced the measure to the front after its opponents had apparently shelved it until after the elections.

MISS ANNE MARTIN, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Congressional Union and members of her committee were present in the ante room of the Judiciary Committee during the meeting.

Since February 15, when consideration of the measure was postponed until December, members of the Legislative Committee have conducted a campaign of education upon the men who voted adversely, which has been backed up by an equally vigorous agitation in their home districts. Deputations have been organized at headquarters and sent to the Capitol to convert the members who opposed consideration of the resolution in this session.

One of the interesting features of this work was the intensive lobby conducted the day before the Judiciary meeting among members of the committee who had previously voted to postpone action on the resolution. A delegation of Congressional Union workers left headquarters at half past eight in the morning for the offices of the men who had opposed a report, and during the entire day these Congressmen were not permitted for a single half hour to lose sight of the suffrage question, so persistent was the lobby. Armed with petitions, letters and telegrams from constituents back home, the lobbyists assured the "anti" Representatives that suffragists throughout the country were looking to them for a favorable report.

Representative Webb, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, was the center of attack, but all other men who were opposed to a report were repeatedly interviewed.

Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives

[*D indicates Democrat*; *R, Republican*]

Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina, D.
Charles C. Carlin, Virginia, D.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Kentucky, D.
J. Randall Walker, Georgia, D.
Joseph Taggart, Kansas, D.
William L. Igoe, Missouri, D.
Warren Gard, Ohio, D.
Wm. Elza Williams, Illinois, D.
Richard S. Whaley, South Carolina, D.
Harry H. Dale, New York, D.
Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas, D.
M. M. Neely, West Virginia, D.
Henry J. Steele, Pennsylvania, D.

Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota, R.
John M. Nelson, Wisconsin, R.
Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma, R.
Henry G. Danforth, New York, R.
George S. Graham, Pennsylvania, R.
Walter M. Chandler, New York, R.
Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri, R.
Hunter H. Moss, West Virginia, R.

Every member of the committee should receive, before March 28, as many letters and telegrams as possible from men and women constituents and from everyone throughout the country interested in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, urging favorable report of the amendment by the committee at its meeting on the twenty-eighth.

Address members of the Judiciary Committee at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

EQUALLY determined was the onslaught from the home districts, and particularly from the suffrage states, during the last few days before the meeting took place. Through the Congressional Union in Illinois, for instance, a petition containing twenty-one feet of signatures was sent to Washington from men and women voters of Illinois, asking that the backing of the majority party in Congress be given the suffrage amendment, so as to bring it out of committee and secure its passage during the present session.

Not only was the petition presented from Illinois, but many letters were sent to the Judiciary Committee from the women's clubs and other organizations in the state. Mrs. Bertram Sippy, state chairman of the Illinois branch of the Union, reported particularly earnest support from the clubs in response to the appeal to send resolutions to Representative-at-Large William E. Williams.

Among the first to respond to Mrs. Sippy's request were the Princeton Woman's Club, represent- 200 members; Morgan Park Woman's Club, of 135 members; Clayton Woman's Club, Forest Woman's Club and Tuesday Afternoon and Travel Clubs, representing 500 members, and the Southside Club of 300 members. The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Woman's Trade Union League also gave generous support.

Similar work was done in the other suffrage states.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Chairman Circulation Department, Mrs. W. T. Burch

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OUR OPPORTUNITY

"IT brought delight to many weary homes to read in the Denver paper tonight that the Judiciary Committee had reconsidered. Now for a huge drive that will move them to further action and that will put the amendment through Congress before this session is over! Thus writes one member of the Union.

In all parts of the country suffragists are entering with renewed devotion and determination upon the campaign for the national amendment now that the measure has been brought to the fore again after its opponents had thought it safely shelved until after the elections.

The fact that the Judiciary Committee, controlled by the Democrats, who are completely in power at Washington, has yielded within four short weeks to pressure from suffragists and has voted to bring suffrage up for consideration on March 28, after having announced to all the world by a public vote that it had decided not to consider it until December, demonstrates most conclusively the strength of the agitation. From one end of the land to the other, evidence has come of the general conviction that the national amendment has obtained a position of truly amazing strength.

"Whatever view may be taken of the practical tactics of the movement," says the *Chicago Herald* (March 16), for instance, "it is evident that the question is one which it is useless for Congress to try to dodge. The House Judiciary Committee announced some weeks ago that it had tabled the resolution for a woman suffrage constitutional amendment and that nothing more could be heard of the matter at this session. But on Tuesday the committee announced that it had 'reconsidered', and on March 28 would vote squarely on the question of letting the resolution out into the House.

"Why this change of heart?"

The strength of the movement, at this time, is due, as we have so often pointed out, to the fact that the national elections are coming and that one-fifth of the vote for President comes from the suffrage states. It is the possibility of alienating any considerable portion of this vote that is making politicians consider action on suffrage at Washington.

Let us be good enough tacticians to use the power which we now have. Let us not be turned aside by suggestions of planks in national platforms, or of delaying until a more favorable time next session.

Let us, on the contrary, consider a program of work, and contribute our share toward carrying it through.

The Congressional Union is concentrating, at present on four lines of attack:

FIRST.—The lobby with members of the Senate in order to obtain the two-thirds majority in that body, and with the Judiciary Committee in the House in order to secure a report from that committee.

This lobby has been at work since the opening day of the session under the direction of Miss Anne Martin, a voter from Nevada. It is doing the intensive work with the individual Congressmen. Its task is to see that no Congressman is allowed to forget the suffrage question, and if that favorable action is secured at the Capitol, argument, persuasion and persistent agitation with individual men can bring it about.

SECOND.—The appeal to every political convention, informal conference, and commiittee, state-wide and local, in the suffrage states asking them to urge Congress to pass the amendment.

Organizers of the Union are covering these gatherings and securing action which backs up the lobby at Washington in an exceedingly effective way. Nothing can have greater effect upon the party leaders in Congress than this constant appeal from the political leaders in the suffrage states.

No endeavor is being made to appear before the conventions and other political meetings in the non-suffrage states, because appeals to such bodies would bring many rebuffs and, consequently, weaken, rather than strengthen the position of the amendment in Congress.

No effort is being made, moreover, at these gatherings in the West, which are called to choose delegates and discuss policies for the national conventions, to ask for a plank at the national conventions. It is immediate Congressional action that we are asking the political leaders of the West to demand. Congress can pass the amendment now. It is only weakness, therefore, to suggest contentment with a plank in a platform instead of the passage of the amendment. Our demand is that the Democratic leaders put the amendment through now; not that they give a plank promising action at some future time.

THIRD.—The organization of the women voters into a powerful body which will demand immediate action at Washington, and be prepared, if Congress refuses to act, to throw its vote in the next election in the way that will most help the suffrage cause.

Ever since the first excursion by Congressional Union workers into the West in 1914, the appeal to the voting women has been pushed with ever increasing thoroughness and vigor. At last an organization is emerging which is showing itself ready to give loyal aid when called upon from the East. The spectacular trip through the West, now being organized, is another step in wielding this group into a vigorous body, and in calling the attention of Congress to its strength.

By the organization in the West the lobby at Washington is backed up by the one unanswerable appeal that can be made to the dominant party—that is, by the *proof* that enough women are already pledged to put suffrage above all other issues in the next election to make it unwise for the party in power longer to oppose this particular measure.

FOURTH.—The organization of the unenfranchised territory of the United States by state committees, congressional district committees and committees for every political division down to The smallest, in order: (1) to secure the means to carry through the organization work among the women voters, and (2) to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Eastern Congressmen from their own districts.

We urge all suffragists to join with us in this effort to secure the passage of the amendment NOW. If enough women will insist upon action during *this session* the amendment will soon be on its way to the states for ratification.

The Next Move on the West

PLANS for the formation of a Woman's Party, among women voters, for the promotion of the national woman suffrage amendment, will be considered at a conference of the Advisory Council members and national and state officers of the Congressional Union called for Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9, at National Headquarters in Washington.

The idea of the Party is to mobilize the suffrage forces in the voting states, so as to secure action from Congress during the present session, and, if this is impossible, to have them throw their votes in the 1916 election where they will most help the suffrage cause.

In order to consolidate the organization, already well begun in the suffrage states, into a Party that will put suffrage first, the Congressional Union plans to send a delegation of women, from the non-suffrage states, into the enfranchised states to make a personal appeal to the women voters to line up behind the national amendment.

The envoys to the west will leave immediately after the conference on a special car for the states to be invaded. The tour of six weeks will include all the principal cities of the enfranchised states. The party will include speakers known throughout the country for their personality and power.

Miss Ella Riegel, of Philadelphia, a member of the national finance committee of the Union, is in charge of the arrangements for the expedition. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed has planned the itinerary. The first meeting in the west will be held in Chicago, Monday night, April 10.

Among the women who have signified their intention of going in the party, in addition to Miss Riegel, are: Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of New York; Miss Anna Constable, of New York; Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, member of the National Advisory Council of the Union; Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, of Newark, N. J., president of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillies, of Wilmington, chairman of the Delaware branch of the Union.

The tour through the enfranchised territory will end in a big conference of the representatives of all the Congressional Union branches in the voting states, to be held at Salt Lake City. Every state and congressional district chairman in the suffrage states is expected to attend. According to present plans this gathering will be the largest and most spectacular ever held in the interest of nation-wide suffrage. It will be the second Woman Voters' conference, the first having taken place in San Francisco last September.

The Salt Lake meeting will differ from the first in that it will represent an organization extending throughout the political divisions of the suffrage states, while the earlier meeting was a mass convention thrown open to all women voters, as at that time there was no complete organization in the suffrage states. The Salt Lake meeting marks, therefore, a great advance in actual organization work in the west.

The women attending the Salt Lake conference will plan means by which they may use the balance of power, which they so largely possess, in the interest of the national amendment. The basis of the Party will be the placing of suffrage above allegiance to any political party.

Like the first Woman Voters' gathering, which sent Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe as envoys to Washington with a petition signed by thousands of women of the west, the second conference will also elect envoys who will gather a great petition and many resolutions to present to Congress again asking action in the present session. This time, however, they will go to Congress with an extended organization behind them.

Announcement of the plan has been received with enthusiasm in the west. Governor Capper, of Kansas, and other state officials have signified their intention of welcoming the envoys when they reach Topeka. Similar messages have been received from prominent officials in other states.

ITINERARY OF THE WESTERN TRIP

Lv. Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 9.... 6.15 pm.
Ar. Chicago, Ill., Monday, April 10..... 2.00 pm.
Lv. Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, April 11.....10.30 pm.
Ar. Topeka, Kans., Wednesday, April 12...12.55 pm.
Lv. Topeka, Kans., Thursday, April 13.....11.10 am.
Ar. Wichita, Kans., Thursday, April 13.... 5.20 pm.
Lv. Wichita, Kans., Friday, April 14..... 1.45 pm.
Ar. Denver, Colo., Saturday, April 15.....10.00 am.
Trip to Cheyenne, Wyo., by half of the party.
Lv. Denver, Colo., Saturday, April 15.. 4.30 pm.
Ar. Cheyenne, Wyo., Saturday, April 15. 7.55 pm.
Lv. Cheyenne, Wyo., Sunday, April 16.8.00 am.
Ar. Denver, Colo., Sunday, April 16...11.15 am.
Lv. Denver, Colo., Sunday, April 16.....12.15 pm.
Ar. Colorado Springs, Colo., Sunday April 16 2.45 pm.
Lv. Colorado Springs, Colo., Sunday, April 16,10.30 pm.
Ar. Williams, Ariz., Tuesday, April 18.....11.00 am.
Lv. Williams, Ariz., Tuesday, April 18..... 1.10 pm.
Ar. Grand Canyon, Ariz., Tuesday, April 18. 3.40 pm.
Lv. Grand Canyon, Ariz., Wed., April 19... 8.30 am.
Ar. Williams, Ariz., Wednesday, April 19...11.00 am.
Lv. Williams at once on main line.
Ar. Prescott, Ariz., Wednesday, April 19... 4.08 pm.
Lv. Prescott, Ariz., Thursday, April 20..... 3.30 am.
Ar. Phoenix, Ariz., Thursday, April 20..... 8.50 am.
Lv. Phoenix, Ariz., Thursday, April 20..... 6.20 pm.
Ar. Los Angeles, Cal., Friday, April 21..... 8.45 am.
Lv. Los Angeles, Cal., Monday, April 24... 7.25 am.
Ar. San Francisco, Cal., Monday, April 24..10.55 pm.
Lv. San Francisco., Cal., Wednesday, April 26.10.20 am.
Ar. Reno, Nev., Wednesday, April 26..... 9.05 pm.
Lv. Reno, Nev., Thursday, April 27..... 8.35 am.
Ar. Carson City, Nev., Thursday, April 27.. 9.50 am.
Lv. Carson City, Nev., Thursday, April 27.. 6.30 pm.
Ar. Reno, Nev., Thursday, April 27..... 7.45 pm.
Lv. Reno, Nev., Thursday, April 27.....10.55 pm.
Ar. Sacramento, Cal., Friday, April 28..... 5.50 am.
Lv. Sacramento, Cal., Friday, April 28..... 3.20 pm.
Ar. Salem, Ore., Saturday, April 29..... 8.00 pm.
Lv. Salem, Ore., Sunday, April 30..... 5.00 am.
Ar. Portland, Ore., Sunday, April 30..... 7.20 am.
Lv. Portland, Ore., Monday, May 1.....12.30 am.
Ar. Seattle, Wash., Monday, May 1..... 7.30 am.
Lv. Seattle, Wash., Wednesday, May 3..... 9.15 am.
Ar. Spokane, Wash., Wednesday, May 3... 9.45 pm.
Lv. Spokane, Wash., Friday, May 5.....11.30 am.
Ar. Great Falls, Mont., Saturday, May 6... 9.10 am.
Lv. Great Falls, Mont., Saturday, May 6... 2.40 pm.
Ar. Helena, Mont., Saturday, May 6..... 6.15 pm.
Lv. Helena, Mont., Sunday, May 7..... 1.15 pm.
Ar. Butte, Mont., Sunday, May 7..... 4.30 pm.
Lv. Butte, Mont., Monday, May 8..... 5.05 pm.
Ar. Pocatello, Idaho, Tuesday, May 9..... 3.05 am.
Trip to Boise by half of the party.
Lv. Pocatello, Tuesday, May 9.....11.30 am.
Ar. Boise, Tuesday, May 9..... 6.15 pm.
Lv. Boise, Wednesday, May 10..... 3.00 am.
Ar. Pocatello, Wednesday, May 10....11.05 am.
Lv. Pocatello, Idaho, Wednesday, May 10..11.25 am.
Ar. Odgen, Utah, Wednesday, May 10..... 3.55 pm.
Lv. Ogden, Utah, Thursday, May 11..... 6.55 am.
Ar. Salt Lake City, Utah, Thursday, May 11 8.15 am.
Lv. Salt Lake City, Utah, Friday, May 12 ...4.45 pm.
Ar. Washington, D. C., Wednesday May 17. 1.05 pm.

Railway lines over which the party will travel:
Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.—Pennsylvania System.
Chicago, Ill., to Los Angeles, Cal.—Santa Fe System (except from Kansas City, Mo., to Topeka, Kan., and from Denver to Cheyenne and return, the car will travel over Union Pacific Line).
Los Angeles, Cal., to Portland, Ore.—Southern Pacific System.
Portland, Ore., to Butte, Mont.—Great Northern System.
Butte, Mont., to Salt Lake City, Utah—Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific System.
Salt Lake City, Utah, to Denver, Colo.—Denver and Rio Grande Railway.
Denver, Colo., to St. Louis, Mo.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.
St. Louis, Mo., to Washington, D. C.—Pennsylvania System.

Duration of trip—thirty-eight days.

Cost of railroad ticket	$197.16	
Cost of Pullman ticket	60.80	
		$257.96

This amount must be paid in advance.

Meals:

Breakfast	$ .50
Lunch	.75
Dinner	1.00
	$2.25

Thirty-eight days at $2.25 a day	85.50
Fees (50c per day)—thirty-eight days	19.00
Total minimum expense per capita for party of not less than twenty-five persons	$362.46

THE estimated cost of meals is stated above, but each person will pay for her own meals at the time of service. All trains to which the car will be attached will have restaurant accommodations. Whenever the party is obliged to leave the train at an hour that conflicts with the regular meal schedule, arrangements for special service will be made with the dining car conductor by the business manager of the party.

Only one suit-case and one small hand bag per person will be allowed in the sleeping car. Baggage, not exceeding 150 pounds in weight, will be carried free for each person in the baggage car. The railroad companies guarantee that all checked baggage will accompany the party and will be accessible at all points at which the party stops.

The special car will be parked in a convenient place at all stations (except perhaps at three or four of the coast cities), and will be used as sleeping quarters except possibly at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle. An effort will be made to secure hospitality for the party at these points, but members of the party *may* have to pay for hotel accommodations in these cities.

Meetings at the various stopping places will be planned in advance by the Congressional Union organizers in these states. While the itinerary has been planned primarily with a view to reaching all the capitals and as many as possible of the large cities of the free states at an hour desirable for mass meetings, the fact has been kept in mind that for many of the women this will be their first trip to the West and the schedule has been arranged, whenever possible, so that the fine scenery would be passed during the daylight. From the car windows will be seen: Pike's Peak, the Sangre de Cristo mountains in Colorado, the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado (with 7 hours of daylight at the Canyon), the High Sierras and orange groves of Southern California, the coast line trip from Los Angeles to San Francisco, the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Bret Harte country) between Sacramento and Reno, Mount Shasta, Mount Rainier, many of the snowcapped peaks of Oregon and Washington, crossing the Cascades between Seattle and Spokane, the main range of the Rockies in Montana, the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, crossing the Tennessee Pass (over 10,000 feet above the sea level) and the mountains around Leadville, Colo., Great Salt Lake, and the Royal Gorge.

All the business details of the trip will be in the hands of Miss Ella Riegel, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, who will accompany the party as business manager.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Political Leaders of West Urge Congress to Pass Amendment

Arizona Democratic Committee Urges Federal Amendment

ONE by one the state political committees, informal conferences, and conventions of the suffrage states are endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and calling upon Congress to pass it in response to the request sent to the chairmen of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties in each state by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who has undertaken the direction of the political department of the Congressional Union.

Members of the Union in Arizona have forwarded to Washington an account of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee held in Phoenix, at the Adams Hotel on March 4, at which the federal suffrage amendment was unanimously endorsed and Congress was urged "in response to the desires of the women voters of our state" to pass the amendment immediately. The committee stated that it took this action in no spirit of party advantage, but solely with the desire that the women of America may be placed on the same political plane as the men of the nation, and because we recognize that it is unwise to delay longer the establishment of equality between the women of the East and the West."

The resolution which was proposed by Mrs. F. C. Struckmeyer, of Phoenix, third vice-chairman of the Maricopa County Democratic Club, representing the Arizona Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, was unanimously endorsed and copies sent to President Wilson, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Kern, majority leader in the Senate; Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader in the House; Representative R. L. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee of the House; Representative E. Y. Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and to the entire Congress through the Arizona delegation with the request that it be read into the *Congressional Record.*

Mrs. Struckmeyer said, in offering the resolution:

> "The resolution proposing an amendment to enfranchise women is awaiting action in the Senate. In the House it is buried in the Judiciary Committee, the majority of whose members are Democrats. We want to help the women of the East to get action from Congress."

The meeting of the State Committee was attended by a strong delegation of Democratic women, belonging to the Congressional Union. Among them were: Mrs. Austin Morrill, president of the Mother's Congress; Mrs. Kate Yunger, treasurer of the Civic league; Miss C. G. Gilchrist, superintendent of the Associated Charities; Dr. Marian Walker Williams, Mrs. S. R. Yable, Mrs. Carlton Jones, Mrs. J. E. Adams, Mrs. Emma Davis, Mrs. Maud Fraizer, Mrs. Stella M. Keith, Mrs. Franklin McCluskey, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Rosa McGarr, Mrs. W. S. Bradford; Miss Georgia Ohlendick, Miss Grace Kennedy and Miss Hannah C. Egelston.

The delegation to the committee was organized by Mrs. St. Clair Thompson and Miss Doris Stevens on behalf of the Congressional Union.

Kansas Convention Appeals to Congress for Suffrage Amendment

ANOTHER victory in the campaign to secure the practical support of the national amendment has been won in Kansas, through the action of the First District G. O. P. Convention, held in Atchison, March 2.

"The First District Republican convention this afternoon went on record favoring national suffrage by passing a resolution drawn up and presented by Miss Mabel Vernon, the suffrage leader who has been active in Kansas the last several weeks," says *The Atchison Champion.*

"For a time it was feared that the women's row in Topeka, which has been exploited by the Topeka newspapers, would interfere with the passage of the resolution, but when Miss Vernon looked at the convention and spoke for two minutes allotted her by W. S. Washer, chairman, all opposition died out. She then appeared before the resolutions committee and had the resolution inserted verbatim."

Following is the resolution which Miss Vernon asked to have adopted and which passed unanimously:

> *Resolved*: That we, the members of the Republican First District Convention, urge the sixty-fourth session of Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, in order that the same political rights now enjoyed by the women of our own state may in the shortest time possible be extended to the women of the nation; and,
>
> *Be it further resolved:* That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Hon. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., with the request that he have it read into the *Congressional Record,* and that a copy be mailed to Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Republican minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington.

The Congressional Union at Work

Borland in Topeka State Journal

Miss Vernon writes that she has now completed arrangements to cover all state and congressional district conventions to be held in Kansas. She will organize a group of local women to attend each convention, urging that a plea be sent to their representatives at Washington for action on the suffrage amendment.

Support in California

IN A telegram received at headquarters a few days ago, from California, it was stated that the federal suffrage amendment had been endorsed by the California State Republican Committee at its recent meeting. The resolution urged action "in a spirit of fair play with the desire that the women of the whole country, like the women of California, shall be placed on the same political plane as the men of the nation."

The Democratic State Committee refused to take this action.

Democratic Women of Idaho Urge National Amendment

MISS HORTENSE McMANUS, of Boise, Idaho, made an eloquent speech before the Democratic State Central Committee of that state at the meeting held March 7 at Boise. She urged the committee to ask Congress for immediate action on the national suffrage amendment. Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, field secretary of the Union, organized the delegation of suffragists who attended the meeting in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Mrs. Green, a prominent Democratic woman in Idaho, also spoke. She concluded, amid much applause, "We want to see all other women free as we are free." Miss Bernice McCoy, state superintendent of public instruction, was among those who helped Miss Whittemore in arranging for the delegation. The committee courteously granted permission for the speeches but deferred action on the matter, which will be taken up when the state convention meets.

In Colorado

THE Congressional Union met with opposition in its effort to secure the support of the Democratic State Committee, of Colorado. Such a storm of indignation broke loose, however, when the State Central committee refused to indorse the federal amendment the Colorado press predicts that "candidates will be attacked."

Under the head, "DEMOCRATS OPEN WAY FOR TILT WITH WOMEN," the *Colorado Springs Gazette* of March 6 has the following:

> "When the Democratic state central committee, meeting in Denver Saturday, not only refused to read a resolution from the state executive committee of the Congressional Union, asking indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, but declined to express any interest at all in suffrage as a national issue, it precipitated what may easily become an open break between the men and women of the party. The women have arisen in anger, it is said at state headquarters of the Union here, and it may be a fight to a finish."

The *Denver Post* of March 5 made the following comment:

> "The action of the Democratic state central committee, of Colorado, in refusing to follow the example to the Democratic central committee of, Kansas, that has indorsed the suffrage measure, places Colorado Democrats in the lists of those who are opposed to granting votes to women through an amendment to the federal constitution."

The resolution which was sent to the three parties in that state was signed by the following women:

Bertha W. Fowler, chairman; Lillian H. Kerr, first vice-chairman; Regina L. Dodge, second vice-chairman; Kate Russell, third vice-chairman; Frances Wayne, fourth vice-chairman; Caroline E. Spencer, secretary; Susie H. B. Gray, treasurer; Dora Phelps Buell, advisory council; Margaret Long, chairman first congressional district; Jennie Shelley Boyd, chairman second congressional district.

The indignation over the non-action of the Democratic Committee has been such that the Committee hastened to testify to its devotion to the national suffrage amendment. The vice-chairman of the State Central Committee wrote to the press explaining that the reason that the amendment was not brought before the Committee was simply because the matter was not in the province of the Committee.

To quote the letter exactly:

> "The Woman's Congressional Union asked the officers of the State Central Committee to grant them the privilege of appearing before the Committee to urge the adoption of what is known as the Sutherland-Mondell amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The officers of the State Central Committee, holding that such endorsement was not in their province, refused to bring the request before the committee."

The Democratic State Convention will meet on May 18, when the Union will again bring up the question.

The Republican convention will be held May 2, in Pueblo, and the Progressive, May 20, in Denver. A delegation of Congressional Union workers will attend each meeting.

In Congressmen's Districts

THREE hundred women from thirteen counties in New York State attended the conference of the New York State branch of the Congressional Union, held in Syracuse, March 1, at the Century Club. Miss Katherine T. Bonta, secretary, reports that eighty-four new members joined the organization and $800 was pledged for the furtherance of the work.

Mrs. John B. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Edmund Kelley, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and Mrs. Mary Beard, of New York City, members of the Advisory Council of the Union, were among the speakers at a luncheon served by the local branch. Mrs. Horace A. Eaton was the toastmistress and among others who spoke were: Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, of Schenectady, and Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz, of Hornell.

The luncheon was a brilliant function and scores of women had to be refused places as the outside limit of members had been reached. The success of the affair was due to Mrs. F. R. Hazard and her local committee.

The up-state congressional districts were represented at the conference as follows: Twenty-fifth, Mrs. Sherwood Hard and Mrs. Edmund Kelley, of Rockland County; Twenty-sixth, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of Putnam County; Twenty-seventh, Mrs. R. F. Muller, of Sullivan County, who will also be chairman for the First district; Twenty-ninth, Mrs. George Cook and Mrs. Daboll, of Renneslaer County; Thirtieth, Mrs. Edward E. Hale, of Schenectady County; Thirty-second, Dr. H. L. Doan, of Oswego County, with a large delegation; Thirty-third, Miss Mary Osterhout, of Herkimer County; Thirty-fifth, Mrs. F. R. Hazard, of Onondaga County; Thirty-seventh, Mrs. Frank Payne, of Steuben County; Forty-third, Mrs. Joseph Reiger, of Chautauqua County.

Mrs. R. Spears, of Little Falls, and Miss C. C. Kyumbhaar, of Cazenovia, who will act as chairmen of the eastern division of the Thirty-third district and the southern division of the Thirty-second district respectively, could not be present but sent reports stating that they were ready to begin work in their sections. This was also true of Mrs. F. Paddock, of Malone, Franklin County, in the Thirty-first district. Miss Ainge, of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, will act as organizer and will begin to form Congressional Union groups in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth districts at once.

THE newly organized Congressional Union branch in Illinois has a booth at the Pan-Pacific Medal Winners Exposition in the Colosseum building, March 1-14. The exhibit is expected to offer an excellent opportunity for federal amendment propaganda in Chicago.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the state branch was held at the home of Mrs. Bertram Sippy, the state chairman, February 25. A telegram was dispatched to Representative-at-large William E. Williams, asking his influence in bringing about a consideration of the suffrage resolution in the House Judiciary Committee at an early date. Plans were laid for further organization of the state by Congressonal districts.

Crystal Eastman, member of the National Advisory Council, spoke at a luncheon at the Brownleigh Club, February 28, and Miss Elsie Hill was the speaker at a meeting of the Woman's Association of Commerce, March 7. She also spoke before the Southside Club on the same date. Other speeches have been made before the Third Ward organization of the Woman's City Club and the Sherman Park Mothers Club.

MISS MABEL VERNON has gone to Lawrence, Kansas, to perfect the second Congressional district organization for the Congressional Union in that state. Miss Mary Johnston, of Lawrence, will act as chairman for the Union in Lawrence. She is a graduate of Kansas University. Her assistant is Miss Blanche Mullin, senior at Kansas University and president of the Student Government Club.

On Saturday a meeting took place at the home of Mrs. Dan Casement, the state chairman, at Manhattan. Miss Vernon also addressed during the week a meeting at the home of Dr. Alberta Corbin in Lawrence; a gathering of the women students at the University of Kansas, at the Kappa Kappa Gamma house; a tea of the Collegiate Alumni in Topeka, and the Review Club of Lawrence.

SINCE February 1, three local branches of the Union have been formed in Connecticut.

The New Haven branch is in charge of Mrs. Edward Uhl, and the Centerville branch has as chairman, Mrs. A. T. Ingersoll. Miss Baldwin is chairman of the Chesire branch. Mrs. Dorothy Earle, of the Washington headquarters, has been spending several weeks in and around New Haven helping Mrs. Murray, the local chairman, with the organization work.

At a recent meeting of the Congressional Union forces at the Hotel Taft in New Haven, Col. Charles Bigelow, who had been recruiting with the Earl of Derby in England, spoke on "The Militant Woman at the Time of War." Tuesday there will be a luncheon for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the Lawn Club at which Mrs. William Spencer Murray will be the toastmistress. Other meetings will be given in the near future, at one of which Mrs. Anne Strunski Walling will speak.

THE Michigan branch of the Congressional Union has established headquarters at 507 Prudden Building, Lansing, with Miss Lillian W. Snedicor as executive secretary.

Illinois Women Voters and the Vice-President

THE visit to Chicago of Vice-President Marshall was the occasion of an effort on the part of the Illinois branch of the Congressional Union to express directly to the present Administration the interest of Illinois women voters in the national suffrage amendment.

Although the delegation making the request asked for only 5 or 10 minutes of his time, Mr. Marshall sent word that an interview was unnecessary because his position on the national suffrage amendment was known. He said that his time was full and the ladies could present in writing what they had to say to him.

A letter was accordingly delivered in person at the University Club where the Vice-President was being entertained at luncheon, March 6.

A delegation wearing the Congressional Union regalia went to the club in Mrs. Bertram Sippy's car. They were: Mrs. Sippy, Miss Ella J. Abeel, Miss Florence Holbrook and Mrs. Annette McCrea, members of the executive committee.

The letter requesting an opportunity to present the appeal to the Administration for support for the national amendment was signed by the following members of the executive committee of the Union: Mrs. Sippy, Miss Abeel, Mrs. John S. Coonley, Miss Holbrook, Mrs. John S. Bensley, Miss Frances Frothingham, Mrs. Alfred Linton, Miss Ruth Astor Noyes, Mrs. Charles W. Kayser and Miss Mary Bartelme. No reply was received, although the delegation waited the entire afternoon for an answer.

At the Potitical Equality League ball that evening two boxes were reserved for the Congressional Union. The famous national amendment banner and numerous purple, white and gold flags were the decorations. The Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall were invited to be guests of the Union members at the ball.

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Comments of the Press

"Fanatical Solidarity"

THE most hopeful sign of immediate success for the woman suffrage national amendment is embraced in the statement of Miss Doris Stevens that women have achieved "fanatical solidarity" on the measure. The extended experience that Miss Stevens has had undoubtedly has tempered her observations, so that she speaks, not with the enthusiasm of the proselyte, but with the truthful view of wisdom which varied experiences have taught her.

The expression has all the weight of logic behind it. Along with their greater activity in world affairs women have learned that they must pattern after men in fighting their battles. No man who has clashed with the world would attempt single-handed combat. Organization is the keynote of every great effort. It may be brought about only by a sense of the need of solidarity. That women have achieved that in their struggle for the ballot is a sign of great progress.

There can be no part in the woman suffrage movement for the private ambitions of any one, or for individual aspirations. The women are fighting a powerful organization, equipped with every device that prejudice and the urge of dollars may yield it. It is impossible for one person or isolated groups to make an effective fight for suffrage. Women will get the ballot when they have perfected an organization among themselves that can speak authoritatively for the entire sex. This means that a preponderatingly large majority of them must be organized.

Economic pressure that is forcing more and more women into the commercial and industrial fields is making solidarity easier and more necessary. Every year thousands of women are being added to the numbers who of necessity must hold concern with issues that directly and personally affect them. The needs and the instincts of the sex heretofore have been distinctly individual. It is the one great essential feature of their habit and training. That this inert force has been beaten down and solidarity, even though not "fanatical," has been achieved, shows a great measure of progress. Miss Stevens has pointed out the one path—solidarity—that will ultimately bring women the ballot.

The present Congress fatuously put over the suffrage amendment until December. It is probable, however, that after its members hear from women voters in the Western States they will be glad to act favorably upon it. It is not outside the range of possibilities that the amendment may be adopted before the adjournment of the present Congress.—*Kansas City Post, February* 28.

The Suffrage Issue

IT IS to be doubted whether even so persuasive an organization as the Congressional Union will be able to make national suffrage a commanding issue this year.—*New Haven Union, Conn., March* 3.

Rise Up, Women!

OUT of a voteless Macedonia comes Margaret Fay Whittemore, calling upon the enfranchised women of the equal suffrage west to wield their new power for the emancipation of their less fortunate sisters in the east.—*Missoula (Mont.) Sentinel, February* 29.

Papers of California, Illinois, Etc., Please Copy

THE Republican party," said Mr. Root the other evening (and who is better fitted to speak for it?) "is composed entirely of men"—

Well, ladies, shall we make it so?—*Alice Duer Miller in The New York Tribune.*

Congress and the Congressional Union

WHEN trivial policies like preparedness, international relations, the raising of revenue, are permitted to engross the attention of the country and its legislators, is it any wonder that the straitest sect of national suffragists complains that so imminent, immediate, and overshadowing a question as nation-wide woman suffrage by constitutional amendment should be delayed till a more convenient season? To be sure, they could still labor, as the great body of woman suffragists is content to labor, in the several states; but they have given their orders to Congress. Congress disobeys or shilly-shallies. Discipline must be maintained. As between Congress and the Congressional Union, can there be any doubt which has the greater sanction, the profounder wisdom, the ultimate authority?—*N. Y. Times.*

"Bonehead"

WITH a lack of that political finesse for which they are sometimes noted the Democratic Congressional leaders have succeeded, while trying to carefully sidestep the woman suffrage question, in bringing it up to face them in livelier fashion than ever.

House leaders on the majority side figured that the Susan B. Anthony amendment would not be a very comfortable thing for Democratic members seeking re-election in the fall to face, especially in view of the fact that President Wilson has about convinced the suffrage workers that he is opposed to their cause.

Accordingly the House Judiciary Committee, obeying instructions of the leaders, has gone on record as opposing the consideration of the amendment at this session. And of course, instead of removing the suffrage question as a campaign issue next fall the effect has been to spur the women of the Congressional Union to greater efforts toward putting the candidates for re-election on record and defeating, if possible, those who are not in sympathy with their cause.

A few lessons in politics wouldn't hurt some of the majority leaders in the House.—*Michigan State Journal, Lansing, Mich.*

Cruel Congressmen

REGARDLESS of the feelings of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the judiciary committee of the house postponed consideration of the momentous measure until December. The members have petitioned. They have remonstrated. They have supplicated. They have bulldozed. They have threatened to punish stiff-necked representatives at the polls in November. They are now trying to induce the committee to take another vote. If it is refused, the guilty ones know the penalty.—*Watertown, N. Y., Standard, February* 18.

Progressive Kansans

THE Democrats of Kansas showed the most progressive spirit by indorsing woman suffrage. The movement will gain added impetus by an indorsement so significant of faith in it by those who have experienced the benefits of women voting.

The ultimate success of suffrage, against which no reasonable argument yet has been made, is as inevitable as any other matter fate is brewing. The indorsement of national suffrage by the Kansans is taken as an effort for the shorter way in accomplishing this desirable end. It will cause added embarrassment to Representative Taggart. He now finds himself not only at outs with the better sentiment of the nation, but also with the belief of his own party.—*Kansas City Post, February* 23.

The Question Column

(In this Column Questions of General Interest Relating to the Work of the Union Will Be Answered)

What is the difference between the work of the Congressional Union and other suffrage organizations? *E. B. A.*

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage concentrates, as its names indicates, on working with Congress to secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women. It specializes on this kind of work just as college suffrage leagues specialize on work among college women, as wage-earners' suffrage leagues specialize on work among wage-earners, as men suffrage leagues specialize on work among men, and as state suffrage associations specialize upon winning suffrage in their respective states. The Union wishes well to all forms of suffrage activity but gives its own energy to that work for which it was organized.

The essential difference in political method between the Congressional Union and other suffrage organizations is that the Union is the only one which has endeavored to organize the enfranchised women in the West to use their political power to back up the work for the national amendment.

How large a population is included in a congressional district? *J. R.*

AFTER each decennial census the representation of states in Congress is reapportioned in accordance with the increased population. This is not done by a fixed rule, but is made arbitrarily by Congress, in order to give increased representation to the states that have increased in population and, at the same time, not reduce the representation of states that have decreased. The present basis is a total population of 211,877 per district. Each state legislature arranges its own districts, after the reapportionment is made.

What is the "constituency" of a Representative in Congress? *M. M.*

THE "constituency" of a man according to the Century dictionary, is the whole body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly a member of a legislative body. In a more general sense the word is used to designate all the residents of the district which the officer represents, but in America the word "constituent" is taken as a rule to mean "one of those residing in a district who has the right to vote for a public officer who is to represent that district in a legislative body." While the term "constituent" is sometimes used in a social or oratorical way by public officers to designate the inhabitants of their districts, they consider, in an official way, as constituents" only those who have the right to participate in their election as representatives.

Another meaning of the word "constituency" is the district in which the constituents of a representative reside.

What proportion of Democrats, Republicans and Progressives voted for the federal suffrage amendment in the Sixty-third Congress? *K. P.*

IN the Senate 27 per cent of the Democrats voted for the federal amendment, 47 per cent of the Republicans, and 100 per cent (1 vote) of the Progressives.

In the House, 31 per cent of the Democrats voted for the amendment, 64 per cent of the Republicans, 100 per cent of the Progressive Republicans, 93 per cent of the Progressives, and 100 per cent (1 vote) of the Independent membership.

If as large a percentage of the Democrats as of the Republicans in the House had voted for suffrage, a two-thirds majority in that body would have been secured. But more than two-thirds of the Democrats voted *against* suffrage, reducing the vote to such a point that the amendment could not have secured a two thirds majority if every member of every other party had been present and voted yea.

Treasurer's Report

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $150,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions From March 4 Through March 11, 1916

IN order to push the passage of the federal amendment the Congressional Union is conducting an extensive campaign throughout the country. Eight organizers are in the west lining up the women voters in support of nation-wide suffrage. At Headquarters a corps of workers are busy handling the detailed work of the organization. To accomplish results and make effective the activities that are now going on in nearly every state, it is necessary that every member of the Union contribute her share to the expenses of the undertaking. One thousand dollars will maintain an organizer in the enfranchised territory for six months. Smaller sums, as low as $1, will help make up the thousand dollars.

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